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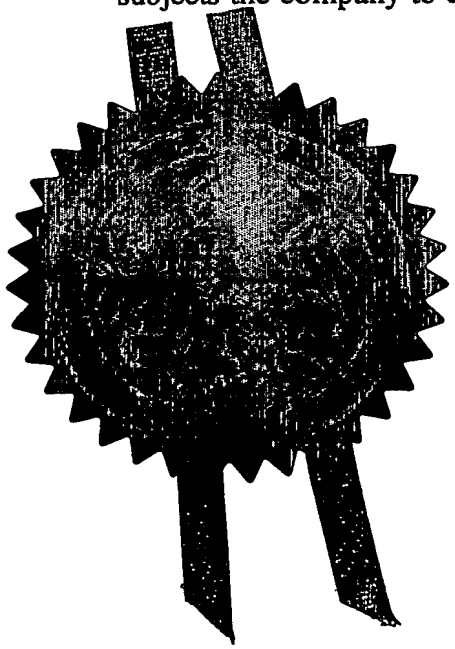

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Dated 5 December 2003

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08JAN03 E775456-1 D10002
P01/7700 0.00-0300365.4

2. Patent application number
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0300365.4

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

Robert McFarlane
19 Speirs Road
LOCHWINNOCH
Renfrewshire
PA12 4BA
UNITED KINGDOM

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

8486714001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

Integrated respirator

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

Kennedys Group
Floor 5, Queens House
29 St Vincent Place
Glasgow
G1 2DT

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

8058240002

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and *(if you know it)* the or each application number

Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

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Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? *(Answer 'Yes' if:*

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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Claim *(s)*	
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11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

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12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom: David Fulton 0141 226 6826

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Integrated Respirator

This invention relates to a respirator. In particular it relates to an integrated respirator that is suitable for use by aircrew so as to provide significant higher levels of comfort and user acceptability.

Aircrew can be exposed to nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) hazards in the course of their flying duties. Therefore, in order to negate the effects of such NBC hazards any respiratory system as well as the crews eyes must be protected against aerosols and gases in the air. Additionally, the rest of the body of any crew member must be protected against direct contact with NBC agents in the form of liquid or solid particles.

Protection of respiratory systems, eyes and skin area above the neck of aircrew is normally achieved by wearing an integrated respirator. Typical integrated respirator known to those skilled in the art consists of, but are not exclusively limited to, a head cowl or hood, an oxygen mask, a breathing gas supply hose, a clear visor, a neck seal and a shoulder cover that forms a leak-proof assembly that fully encloses the head.

Such respirators are specifically designed to either fit over or under the users flying helmet. Such designs have a number of inherent problematic features. In particular the over the helmet designs are bulky, and are easily ruptured in wind blast and ejection forces exhibited during emergency egress. Furthermore, it is difficult to interface the over the helmet designs with other equipment that requires to be mounted with the users flying helmet.

For these reasons the under helmet configuration has been adopted by most aircrew. There are two main types of under helmet respirator known in the art. The first type is worn under the helmet assembly and forms a close fitting hood around the head with an integral visor aperture and oxygen mask. This respirator type has several deficiencies the principal being that most users experience feelings of isolation or, semi-claustrophobia, and heat stress attributed to the hood hugging the head and being held firmly in place by the helmet.

A second limitation of this type of respirator is the associated reduced sound attenuation performance of the ear cup. This is due to the respirator cowl fitting between the ear and the ear cup.

A further deficiency of these respirators is the fact that the material used for the hood must stretch for donning and doffing. Thereafter, the material must conform to the profile of the user's head so as to provide a suitable mounting surface for the helmet. Bromo butyl rubber is an example of an elastic material used in the manufacture of cowls for such respirators.

However, this material produces high levels of discomfort when worn next to the skin.

Under helmet respirators with potentially lower levels of discomfort are also available. However, the materials used to construct such respirators do not stretch and as such the cowl shape is required to be manufactured from several shaped sections that are stitched and/or bonded together. As a result these respirator designs are particularly prone to leakage through the stitched and bonded seams.

Another type of under helmet respirator known to those skilled in the art employs comfort padding and communication system ear cups on the inside surface of the cowl. This arrangement allows air movement inside the cowl reducing the thermal stress. In addition, as the ear cups are in direct contact with the head this results in improved levels of sound attenuation. The major disadvantages of this type of respirator is the difficulty experienced in getting the ear cups correctly positioned inside the cowl and the requirement for an increased number of leak proof feed through apertures such as ear cup cableforms and comfort pad to suspension system fastenings. This results in unacceptable donning times and an increased potential for faults leading to leakage.

It is an object of an aspect of the present invention to provide an integrated respirator that provides a high level of comfort and user acceptability by being designed and constructed so as to reduce direct contact with a user's head.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an integrated respirator that provides an airtight barrier for a user's head comprising a rigid helmet and a flexible cowl having an airtight neck seal, wherein the rigid helmet defines an access aperture suitable for locating directly on a user's head and the flexible cowl is sealably fixed to the rigid helmet so providing a physical barrier for the access aperture while forming an airtight seal with a user's neck.

Most preferably the rigid helmet and flexible cowl comprises material that protects against nuclear, chemical and biological hazards.

Preferably the flexible cowl is connected to the periphery of the access aperture. Alternatively the flexible cowl completely encloses the rigid helmet. In a further alternative the flexible cowl connects to an inner surface of the rigid helmet.

Most preferably the rigid helmet provides a tight fit with the user's head.

Optionally the integrated respirator further comprises a hood that is fixed to the rigid helmet so providing a physical barrier for the flexible cowl thus improving the fire proof, snag proof and windblast proof properties of the integrated respirator.

Preferably the flexible cowl comprises a visor aperture, an oxygen mask suspension system aperture, a visor mist air supply and a pressure release valve.

Optionally the flexible cowl further comprises a detachable front face connected to the flexible cowl by a first airtight seal.

Preferably the first airtight seal comprises a beading edge associated with the detachable front face, a channel associated with the flexible cowl and suitable for receiving the beading edge and a zip mechanism suitable for opening and sealing the first airtight seal.

Optionally the flexible cowl comprises attachment point access holes and compression seals.

Optionally the flexible cowl further comprises a head cowl and a detachable lower section wherein the head cowl and detachable lower section are connected by a second airtight seal.

Preferably the second airtight seal comprises a beading edge associated with the head cowl, a channel associated with the detachable lower section and suitable for receiving the beading edge and a zip mechanism suitable for opening and sealing the second airtight seal.

Preferably the integrated respirator further comprises a second helmet suitable for locating over the rigid helmet, an oxygen mask suspension system and a first visor.

Preferably the rigid helmet further comprises an energy absorbing liner, attachment points suitable for connection with the second helmet, ear phones, an earphone exit point and points suitable for connecting to the oxygen mask suspension system.

Optionally the rigid helmet comprises a retractable earphone mount wherein the retractable earphone mount comprises a bias means that acts to maintain the earphone in a first position and a retracting means suitable for overcoming the bias means such that the earphone is moved to a second retracted position suitable for aiding the donning and doffing of the integrated respirator.

Preferably the retracting means comprises a draw string threaded through an aperture in the rigid helmet.

Most preferably the first visor locates within the first visor aperture so providing a visor airtight seal with the flexible cowl.

Optionally the visor airtight seal provides means for adjustment of the position of the first visor relative to the rigid helmet.

Preferably the means for adjustment allows the visor to move to a displaced position suitable for aiding the donning and doffing of the integrated respirator.

Most preferably the oxygen mask suspension system locates within the oxygen mask suspension system aperture so providing an airtight seal with the flexible cowl.

Preferably the oxygen mask suspension system comprises a non-return inspiratory valve, and one or more non-return expiratory valves, two or more mask mounting straps and an air supply hose.

Most preferably the oxygen mask suspension system comprises a coating that provides a barrier for nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

Most preferably on connecting the mask mounting straps to the attachment points of the rigid helmet the oxygen mask suspension system provides an air tight seal about the user's nose and mouth.

Optionally the second helmet further comprises a second visor.

Preferably the first and second visors comprise a high optical quality material that provides a barrier for nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of fabricating an integrated respirator in accordance with the first aspect of the present invention comprising:

(1) Fabricating a flexible cowl;

(2) Forming an oxygen mask suspension system aperture and a visor aperture in the flexible cowl;

(3) Fabricating a visor and thereafter locating and bonding said visor within the visor aperture;

(4) Constructing an oxygen mask suspension system and thereafter locating and bonding said oxygen mask suspension system within the oxygen mask suspension system aperture; and

(5) Bonding the flexible cowl to an inner helmet.

Preferably location points on the helmet ensure that the flexible cowl is correctly located on the inner helmet

and provide means for connecting the inner helmet to an outer helmet.

Most preferably the flexible cowl is fabricated by:

1) Vacuum forming a flexible material and fixing the vacuum formed material by seam welding;
2) Fabricating an airtight neck seal and attaching said neck seal to the vacuum formed material;
3) Connecting a visor mist air supply to the vacuum formed material; and
4) Connecting a pressure release valve to the vacuum formed material.

Preferably the flexible material is resistant to nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

Preferably the visor is injection moulded from a material of high optical coating. Thereafter the outer surface of the visor is coated with a nuclear, biological and chemical resistant coating. Optionally the inner surface of the visor is coated with an anti fogging coating.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 present a schematic representation of an integrated respirator in the absence of an outer helmet in accordance with an aspect of the present invention;

Figure 2 present a schematic representation of the outer helmet suitable for use with the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 3 presents detail of an inner helmet of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 4 presents detail of an oxygen mask of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 5 presents detail of a flexible cowl of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 6 presents detail of a connection means for a visor and the flexible cowl of Figure 5:

(a) when the visor is positioned over a user's eyes; and

(b) when the visor is in a displaced position suitable for donning and doffing the integrated respirator;

Figure 7 presents detail of an alternative embodiment connection means for the visor and the flexible cowl of Figure 5;

Figure 8 illustrates the formation of the integrated respirator by employing a vacuum forming method;

Figure 9 presents an alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention;

Figure 10 presents detail of an attachment means of the integrated respirator of Figure 9;

Figure 11 presents a further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention; and

Figure 12 presents a yet further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention;

Figure 13 presents detail of a connection means for an earphone and a flexible cowl of the integrated respirators of Figure 11 and 12:

(a) when the earphone is positioned over a user's ear; and

(b) when the earphone is in a displaced position suitable for donning and doffing the integrated respirator;

Figure 1 presents an integrated respirator 1 in accordance with an aspect of the present invention. The integrated respirator 1 can be seen to comprise an inner helmet 2, an oxygen mask suspension system 3, a visor demist air supply 4, a flexible cowl 5 on which is mounted a first visor 6 and a non-return exhaust valve 7.

The first visor 6 shown in Figure 1 is manufactured from a high optical quality material and is bonded or welded to the flexible cowl 5. NBC hazards when deposited on the visor would attack the surface of conventional polycarbonate visors therefore, to protect the visor a NBC resistant coating is applied to the outer surface. The inner surface is also be coated with an anti fogging coating.

The visor demist air supply 4 also helps to prevent the misting of the visor by supplying a flow of air that is directed over the visor. The air, in normal mode, is exhausted from the flexible cowl 5 through the non-return exhaust valve 7.

Figure 2 presents an outer helmet 8 suitable for use with the integrated respirator 1. The outer helmet 8 comprises an outer shell 9 on which are located outer to inner helmet attachment points 10 and a detachable second visor 11.

Details of the inner helmet 2, the oxygen mask 3 and the flexible cowl 5 are presented in Figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The inner helmet 2 comprises an NBC resistant shell 12 with attachment points 13 for both the outer helmet 8 and oxygen mask suspension system 3. The inner helmet 2 is lined with impact absorbing liners 14 and earphones 15 and earphone cabling 16 are attached to the inner surface.

The oxygen mask suspension system 3, shown in Figure 4 comprises a face seal 17 that acts to isolate the mask oro-nasal breathing cavity from the flexible cowl 5 and the first visor 6. Therefore, the face seal 17 helps prevent misting of the first visor 6 by exhaled gases from the user. Breathing gas is supplied to the user by inhalation through a non-return inspiratory valve 18. On being exhaled the gas exits the oxygen mask suspension system 3 through a first non-return expiratory valve 19. To prevent any reverse gas flow into the oxygen mask suspension system 3 a second non-return valve 20 is fitted in series with the first 19 so as to create an isolating chamber 21.

An examination of Figure 4 shows that the oxygen mask suspension system 3 further comprises two mask mounting means 22, two mask retention assemblies 23 and a gas supply hose 24. The combination of the mask mounting means 22 and the mask retention assemblies 23 allow the oxygen mask suspension system 3 to be directly connected to the inner helmet therefore helping to maintain the air tight seal between the face seal 17 and the flexible cowl 5.

The gas supply hose 24 comprises a flexible pipe that is resistant to penetration by NBC contaminants. The hose 24 is connected at one end to the face seal 17 while the other end is coupled to a supply of filtered air or oxygen from an aircraft oxygen generator. The gas supply hose 24 can also be coupled to a portable air supply for transit to and from an aircraft.

The flexible cowl 5 shown in Figure 5 specifically covers the portion of the head and neck of the user that is not protected by the inner helmet 2 and any NBC clothing worn by the user. A neck seal 25 provides the required airtight seal between the flexible cowl and the user's neck.

The oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the first visor 6 are attached to the flexible cowl 5 and sealed to form a leak proof assembly. The non-return exhaust valve 7 acts as a pressure relief valve to prevent over pressurisation within the flexible cowl 5. The non-return exhaust valve 7 itself comprises two valves in series so as to prevent any reverse flow of gases back into the flexible cowl 5.

When the integrated respirator 1 is correctly mounted on the head, the oxygen mask suspension system 3 determines the viewing aperture located between the oxygen mask 3 and the brow of the inner helmet 2. This viewing aperture, and in particular the vertical distance, varies from subject to subject. Therefore, to accommodate these variations, with a minimum number of visor sizes, an adjustable means 26 of fitting the first visor 6 to the flexible cowl has been developed.

Figure 6(a) presents detail of the adjustable means 26 that is characterised in that it is larger in the vertical dimension, than the viewing aperture provided. A space under the brow of the inner helmet 2 is produced by foreshortening the energy absorbing liner 14. Therefore, when the first visor 6 is too large for the aperture the top of the first visor 6 is inserted into the space underneath the inner helmet 2 as shown. The upper area of the flexible cowl 5 has sufficient material to allow the first visor 6 to move into the space underneath the inner helmet 2. Similarly sufficient material is provided between the oxygen mask suspension system and the first visor 6 so as to set the distance between the eyes and the inner surface of the first visor 6. To hold the first visor 6 in the optimum position it can be attached directly to the inner helmet 2 by, for example, draw strings.

A further advantage of incorporating the visor adjustment means 26 within the integrated respirator 1 can be seen in Figure 6(b). When donning the integrated respirator 1 the excess material of the flexible cowl 5 around the first visor 6 and the oxygen mask suspension system 3 permits both of these elements to be displaced to a position suitable for aiding the donning and doffing of the integrated respirator 1.

An alternative adjustment means 27 that also provides a method of accommodating the variations in vertical height between the oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the inner helmet 2 is shown in Figure 7. In this case, the flexible cowl material that attaches the first visor 6 to the brow and side apertures of the inner helmet 2, allows for fore and aft adjustment. As such the lower portion

of the first visor 6 can sit over the oxygen mask suspension system 3.

To assemble the integrated respirator 1, the flexible cowl 5, with integral visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension system 3, is pulled over the inner helmet 2. Location points can be provided on the inner helmet 2 to ensure that the flexible cowl 5 is correctly positioned. This ensures the respirator components, such as the visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension system 3, are correctly positioned. The overlap area between the inner helmet 2 and the flexible cowl 5 is bonded to ensure a leak tight seal preventing any ingress of agents when there is a negative pressure inside the visor 6 or inner helmet 2.

The flexible cowl 5 and inner helmet 2 assembly when donned, is not in contact with the user's head but contacts the user at the neck seal 25 area. This configuration prevents unacceptable levels of discomfort when wearing the NBC head protection.

By employing the aforementioned adjustment means, 26 or 27, provides that one particular flexible cowl 5 can be used in conjunction with a number of inner helmets 2 of varying dimensions. This factor increases the compatibility of employing the same design of integrated respirator 1 with different users while allowing minor adjustments to increase user comfort.

Additional protection for the flexible cowl from penetration by debris during and after ejection from an aircraft may also be achieved by incorporating a hood (not shown) that is attached to the lower edge of the inner helmet so as to envelope the flexible cowl. Such a

hood provides further fire proof, snag proof and windblast proof properties to the integrated respirator.

One method of fabricating the integrated respirator 1 is to vacuum form the developed shape of the flexible cowl 5 from a sheet of NBC resistant flexible material as shown in Figure 8. The flexible cowl 5 is formed by seam welding to produce a leak-tight joint 28. Thereafter, the oxygen mask suspension system 29 and visor apertures 30 are cut out of the flexible cowl.

The visor 6 is then injection moulded, for example from polycarbonate to a high optical quality and coated with a NBC resistant coating on the outside surface and with an anti fogging coating, if required, on the inside. Bonding areas of the visor 6 and the flexible cowl 5 are then prepared and the visor coating can, if required, be stripped off to provide a suitable bonding surface. The visor 6 can then be bonded to the flexible cowl 5 using a suitable adhesive.

In a similar manner the outer surface of the oxygen mask suspension assembly 3 is bonded into the appropriate aperture 29 in the flexible cowl 5 so as to produce the required leak tight seal.

The neck seal 25 is also formed from a flexible NBC resistant material and bonded to the flexible cowl 5 to provide the required leak-tight seal at the neck area of the user.

An alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator 1 is shown in Figure 9. In this embodiment the flexible cowl 5 comprises a detachable front section 31. Located

on the front section 31 are the first visor 6 and the oxygen mask suspension system 3. Therefore, the detachable front section 31 allows for the removal of the first visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension assembly 3 if access is required in, for example, an emergency where the inspiratory 18 or expiratory valves 19 and 20 have jammed or the demist air supply 4 has failed.

The detachable front section 31 is attached and detached by means of an airtight seal 32, detail of which are provided in Figure 10. The airtight seal 32 comprises a beaded edge 33 formed on the front section 31 and a channel 34 that matches the shape of the beading 33, formed on the flexible cowl 5. A zip 35 operating in zip guides 36 formed in the flexible cowl 5 and the front section 31 pull the front section beaded edge 33 into the channel 34 in the flexible cowl 5 thus forming a leak proof seal, as required.

A further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator is shown in Figure 11. Here the flexible cowl 5 is formed by vacuum forming and fabricating a hood from a material that will stretch sufficiently to allow the neck seal 25 to pass over the inner helmet 2. The oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the first visor 6 are then fitted as described above.

Access to the inner to outer helmet fixing points 13 is achieved by means of apertures 37 provided in the flexible cowl 5. Sealing of the flexible cowl 5 to the inner helmet 2 can be achieved by means of compression seals 38. The compression seals 38, attached to the flexible cowl 5, are compressed against the inner helmet 2 when the outer helmet 8 is placed on the user's head by

the presence of the outer to inner helmet attachment points 10.

A yet further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator is shown in Figure 12. In this particular embodiment the flexible cowl 5 consists of two parts. The first part comprises a head cowl 39 that fits over the inner helmet 2 while the second comprises a detachable lower portion 40 that protects the neck and shoulder area. The two parts are held together by a leak proof joint 41 that is similar to that described in Figure 10. The head cowl 39 can be manufactured to conform to the shape of the inner helmet 2. As the lower portion contains the neck seal 25, this is the only component that is required to stretch over the head during fitting.

The integrated respirators shown in Figures 11 and 12 may be further adapted, so as to incorporate retractable earphones 42 as presented in Figure 13. Each earphone 15 is mounted on the flexible respirator by means of Velcro ®. A leaf spring 43 mounted on the inner surface of the inner helmet 2, biases the earphone 15 in a first between a first position as shown in Figure 13(a). When a user pulls on a draw string 44, attached to the leaf spring 44, the bias force is overcome and the earphone 15 is moved to a second, retracted position, as shown in Figure 13(b). On releasing the draw string 44 the bias force of the leaf spring 43 acts to return the earphone 15 back to the first position. A compressible foam liner (not shown) may also be located between the leaf spring 43 and the inner helmet 2 so as to aid in the positioning of the earphone 15.

The retractable earphones 42 provide a means for allowing the earphones 15 to be easily displaced thus aiding the donning and doffing of the integrated respirator. This is particularly advantageous for user's who require the use of spectacles as the retractable earphones 42 allow the integrated respirator to be employed without dislodging the spectacles from the user.

The integrated respirator described in aspects of the present invention exhibits several key advantages over those described in the Prior Art.

When deployed by a user the integrated respirator provides a significantly high level of comfort and user acceptability since it is designed to avoid direct contact with the user's head. The integrated respirators thereby provide space for head cooling while simultaneously help to eliminate the feeling of claustrophobia and stress that are known to result from respirator hoods that fit closely over the wearer's head. Further embodiments of the present invention incorporate an adjustable visor and retractable earphones both being features that aid in the donning and doffing of the respirator.

The integrated respirator designs describe above incorporate a certain degree of inherent flexibility. This flexibility allows the integrated respirators to be adjusted so as to improve user comfort while also permitting the same design to be employed by different users. In addition the present design reduces any alignment problems experienced by designs discussed in the Prior Art.

A further advantage of the integrated respirators described herein is that they can be simply manufactured. This manufacturing process is flexible and so enables the use of the most appropriate materials for NBC protection, user acceptability and ease of manufacture.

The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. The described embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilise the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. Therefore, further modifications or improvements may be incorporated without departing from the scope of the invention herein intended.

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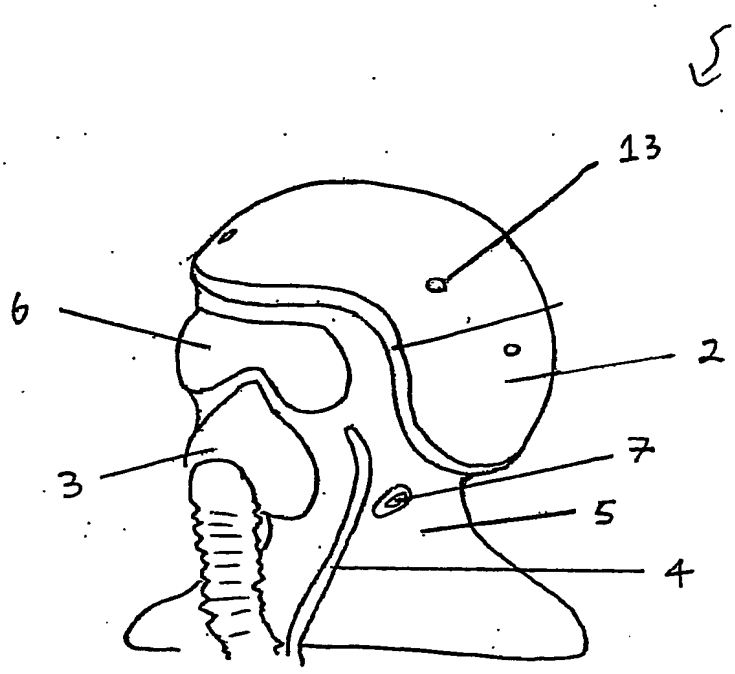

FIGURE 1.

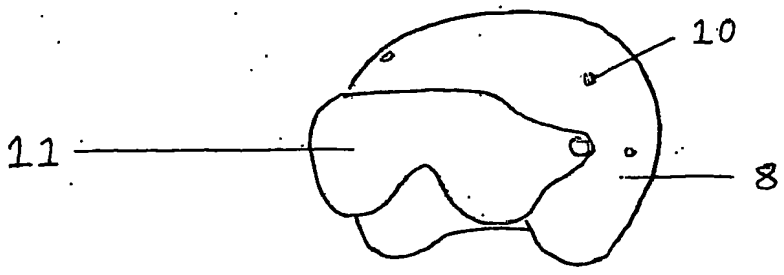

FIGURE 2

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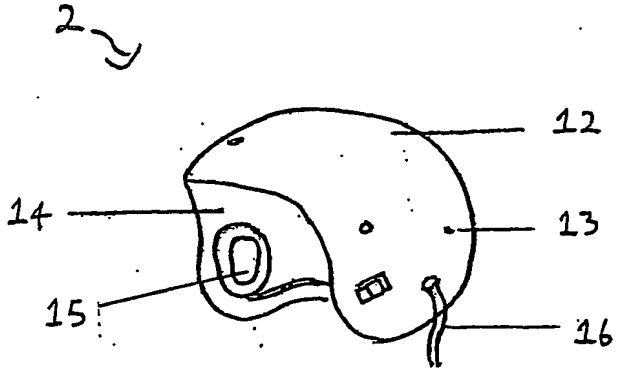

FIGURE 3

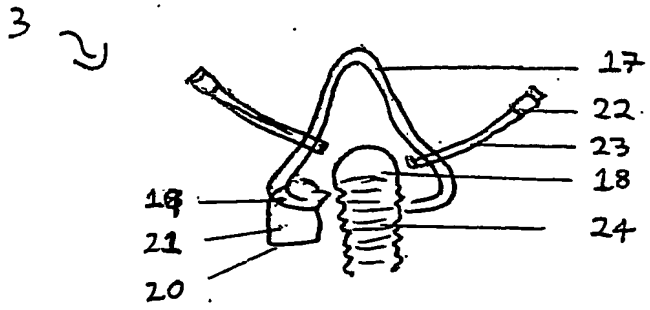

FIGURE 4

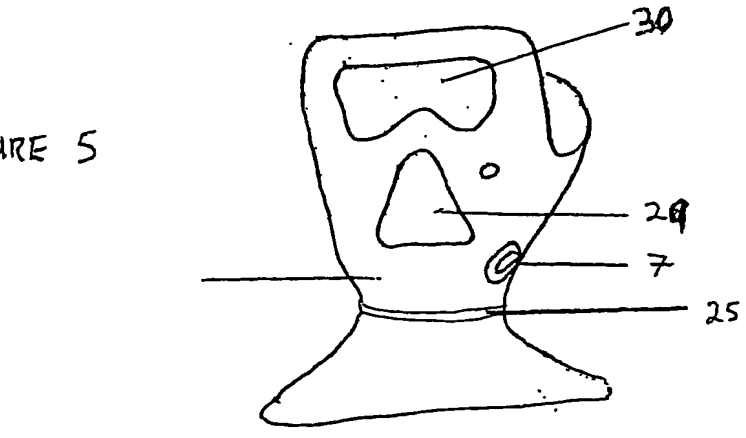

FIGURE 5

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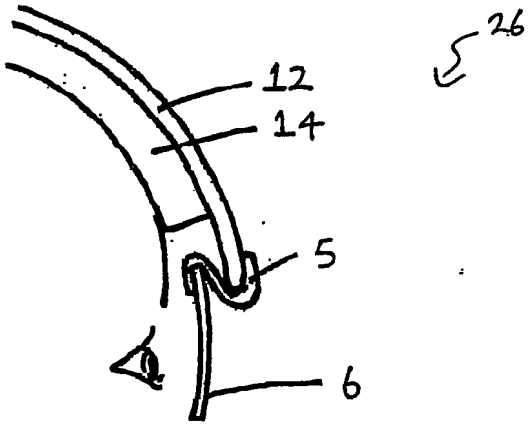


FIGURE 6 (a)

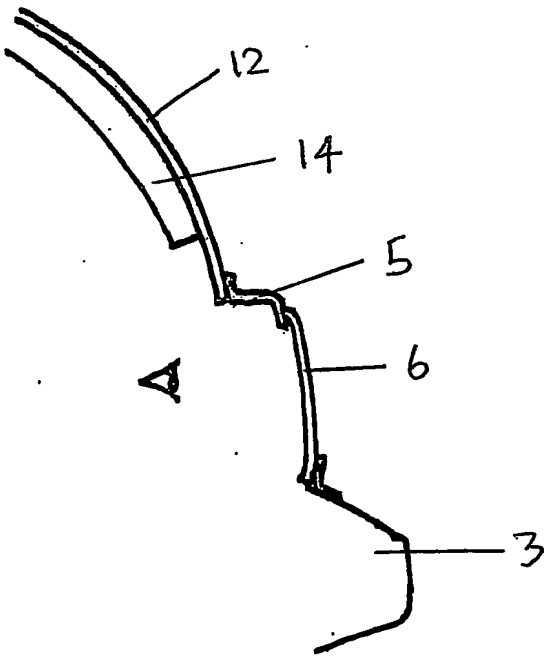


FIGURE 6 (b)

INFORMAL

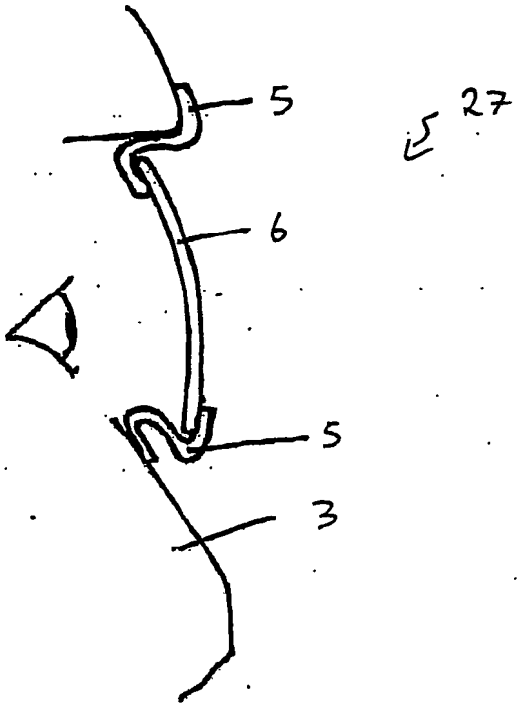


FIGURE 7

INFORMAL

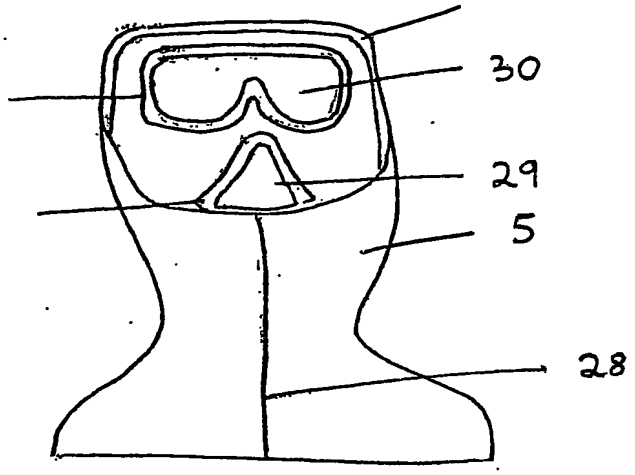


FIGURE 8

INFORMAL

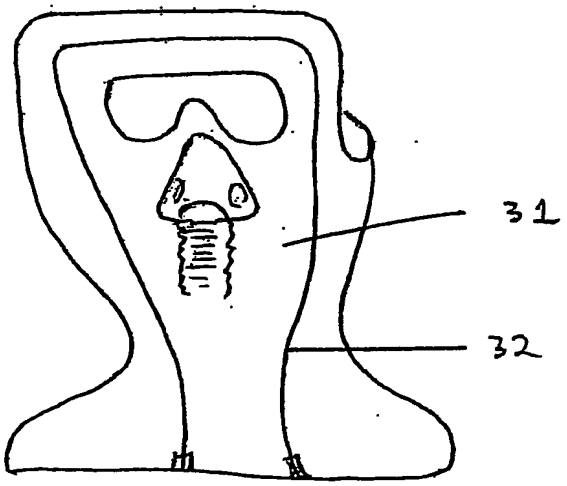


FIGURE 9

INFORMAL

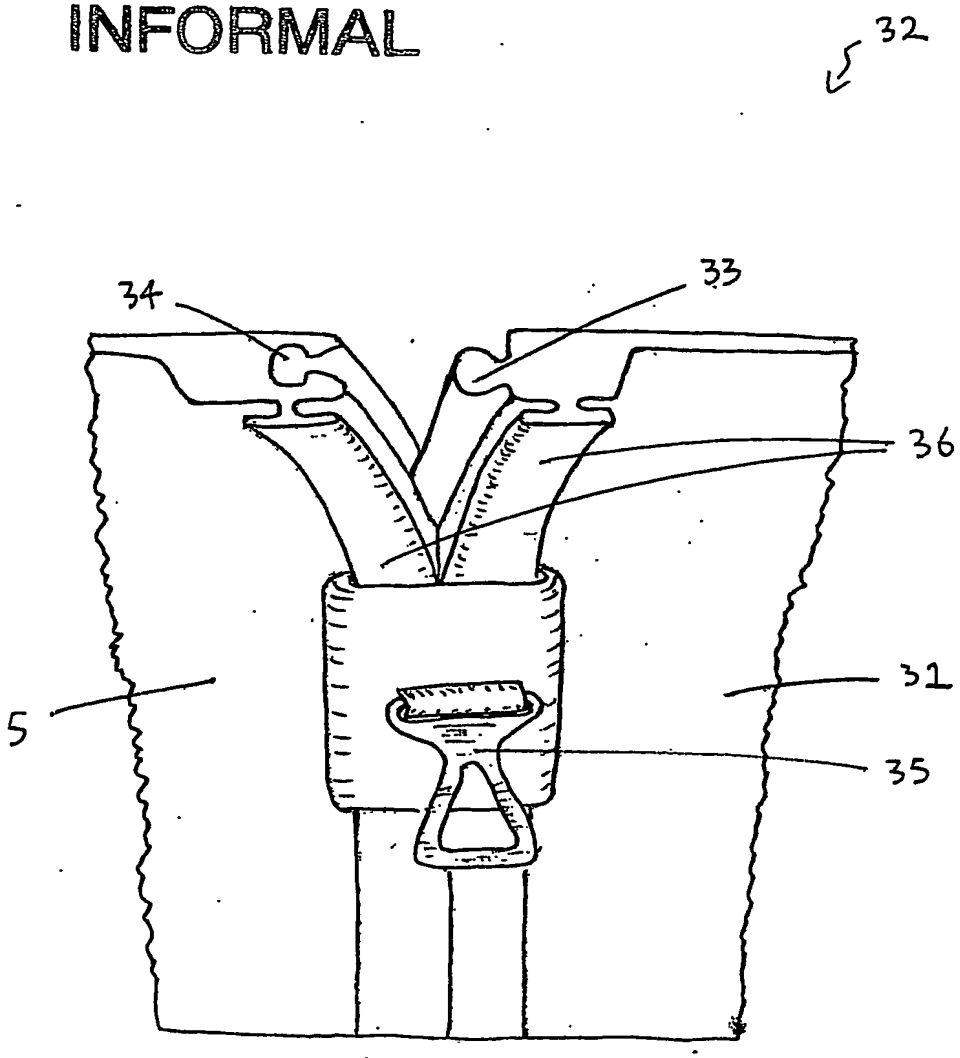


FIGURE 10

INFORMAL

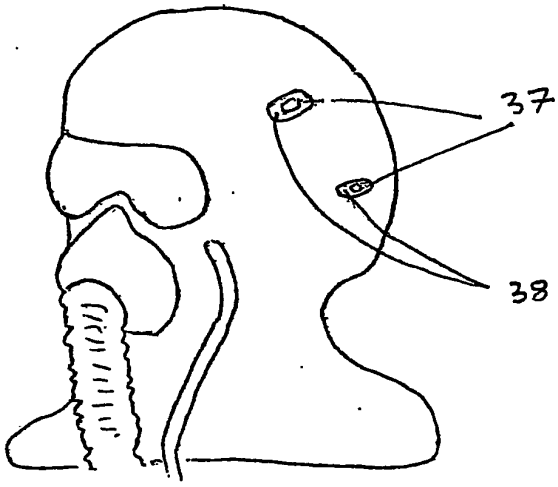


FIGURE 11

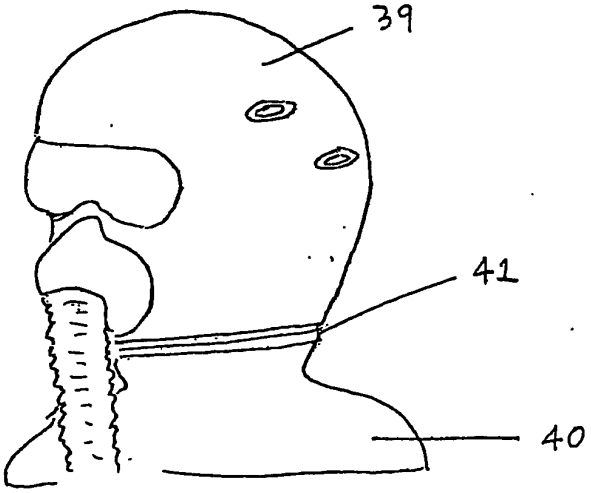
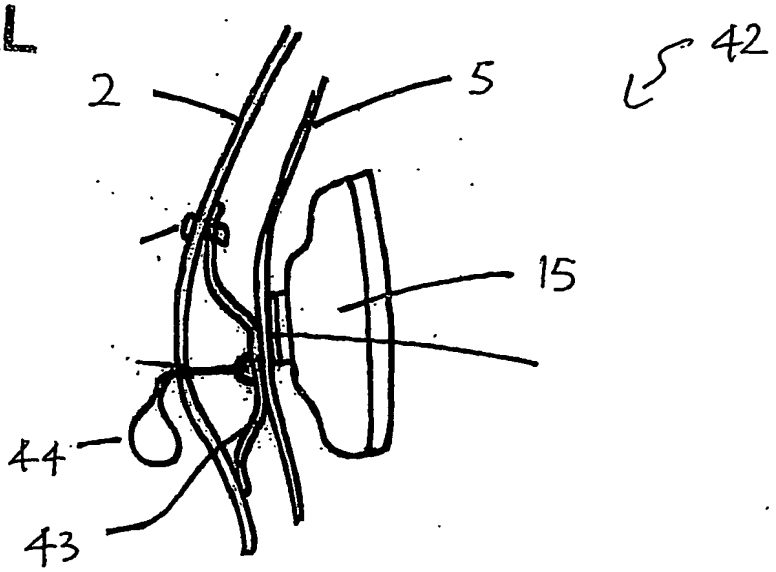


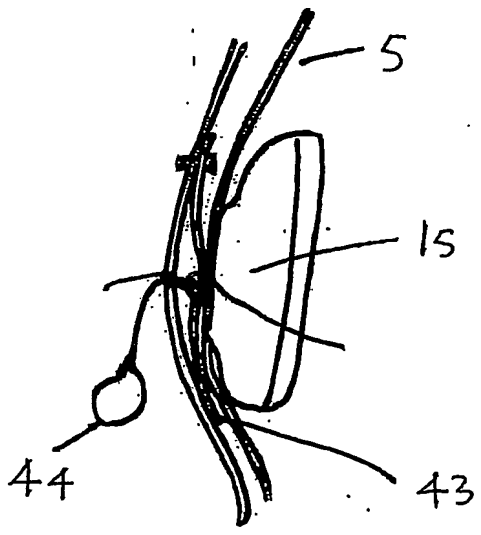
FIGURE 12

INFORMAL

FIGURE 13



(a)



(b)